

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA IN THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 2nd, 1932

No. 9

Alberta Farm Young People at the University



Officers of the Association and Junior Members at the U.F.A. Junior Conference

Executive Transacts Important Business

U.F.A. Organization Matters Discussed at Dominion Day Meeting

Much organization business was transacted by the Executive at a meeting held immediately following the U.F.A. summer conference with Provincial and Federal elected representatives. All members were present and the chair was taken by President Gardiner. Financial statements were presented showing the steady growth of the volume of business done by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee in behalf of U.F.A. Co-operative Associations and Locals. The meeting was held in Edmonton on Dominion Day.

Acceptance of an invitation to attend a meeting in Calgary on August 1st, to which Labor political parties of the West had invited Farmers' bodies for conference, was agreed upon. It was decided that the full Executive should attend. The Western Labor Conference will open on July 20th, and the concluding day will be devoted to discussion between the representatives of the Labor and Farmer organizations.

The subject of organization was discussed in detail and many plans were considered, including the campaign arranged by the Edmonton conference which is announced elsewhere, and in which the Executive will take an active part.

The records of Central Office show that some Locals are as active as at any time in their history, and have a large paid-up membership. To a very great extent these Locals are building up their membership through co-operative buying, evidence being conclusive that the development of this activity through the Co-operative Committee and the various constituency and district associations, has had the effect of enabling many Locals to maintain their membership strength under very difficult and trying conditions.

The Executive, however, were faced with the fact that large numbers of Locals throughout the Province are finding it difficult to secure membership dues, and are maintaining a skeleton organization only, with the result that the Association may have to record at the close of the current year a serious decline in membership.

Reports coming in to the Executive from many parts of the Province, however, indicate that meetings are being well attended and that interest in the Association is being maintained.

It was decided that if possible the Vice-president should represent the Association as a fraternal delegate at a meeting called by the Co-operative Union of Canada, to be held in Regina on July 5th, 6th and 7th.

Council of Agriculture

Mrs. Warr reported that at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg on June 20th, it had been decided to keep the Council in being with a small organization. The Executive of the C.C.A. had accepted an offer by the United Farmers of Manitoba to carry the cost of the stenographic help and rent, on the understanding that each constituent body would contribute \$100 per annum.

Following a review of the recent Junior Conference by Mrs. Warr and Mr. Priestley, who urged that every effort be made to secure a larger attendance

TO LAUNCH ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

An intensive organization campaign, during which the objectives and aims of the U.F.A. movement will be brought to the attention of farm people as far as possible throughout the Province, at open air rallies and other large gatherings—one at least for each Federal Constituency—and by means of the radio and of printed pamphlets, will be carried on during the summer and fall months.

This was decided at the conference between the Executives of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and the Federal and Provincial members in Edmonton last week, when Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, William Irvine, M.P., and Russell Love, M.L.A., were appointed a committee to undertake the organization of the campaign. The committee will work in conjunction with the U.F.A. Directors who are responsible for organization in their respective constituencies, and with the editor of *The U.F.A.*.

The itinerary to be arranged for the various speakers will provide for the covering of the rural constituencies, including those which are not today represented by U.F.A. members.

The Executive of the Association will give all support in their power to the carrying on of the campaign.

of Juniors, it was agreed to recommend to the University of Alberta that sight-seeing tours over industrial plants in Edmonton be arranged with a view to education in co-operation, whenever this could be done in behalf of those who are enabled to take advantage of university facilities. Special reference was made to the Co-operative Dairy plant.

The Vice-president reported on interviews with Alfred Chard, Traffic Supervisor for the Alberta Government, and with officials of the railways, with reference to stop-over privileges for cars of livestock. Mr. Crew had stated that regulations were being adopted by the railways to provide for shipment at the base rate of smaller cars of stock, say 12,000 lbs., and to increase the rate for smaller quantities, say 8,000 lbs., an amount which Mr. Drew stated should be little more than the present stop-over fee. It was agreed to let the matter take its course for the time being; meanwhile to find out how the rates work out on the new basis.

The Executive sent a message of sympathy to the family of the late George Latham, and condolences were also extended to the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Labor party. Mr. Latham was for many years a fraternal delegate to the U.F.A. Convention.

Milk Producers

President Gardiner reported an interview with a delegation of Calgary milk producers, concerning cut-throat com-

petition in prices, milk being sold by some stores at 6 cents per quart. The producers urged government investigation of the production and distribution of milk, in view of the financial ruin with which they would be faced if the present conditions continued. (An investigation has since been ordered by Premier Brownlee.—Editor.)

In response to a suggestion from Sundre Local, the Executive decided to urge Premier Bennett to support the establishment of an Inter-Commonwealth Economic Secretariat by the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Mortgage Companies and Farmer Debtors

As the result of a conference with mortgage companies recently, Premier Brownlee announces in a letter to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., a fairly clear understanding has been reached upon the following points concerning the position of farmer debtors:

"1. That they will not start foreclosure proceedings in any case without first notifying the Director of Debt Adjustment, either at Calgary or Edmonton, and giving him three weeks' time to communicate with the debtor and attempt to arrive at an adjustment before law costs are added.

"2. That they will not commence foreclosure proceedings this year in an effort to collect principal, but will be satisfied if they can get the equivalent of a year's interest and payment of taxes.

"3. That a further conference will be held towards the middle of July to discuss the whole question of crop loans in the light of crop prospects and prices as they then appear, in the hope that we may be able to work out some zoning system by which the maximum amount to be collected will depend upon the crop yield in the zone, together, of course, with a consideration of the price level which prevails at that time.

A Real Bargain

Mistress (to new girl)—You must take care of the pictures. That small one of a beggar cost two thousand pounds.

New Maid—Lo', ma'am, my mother got one of the whole Royal family for sixpence.

WHEAT TO BE ACCEPTED IN PAYMENT OF U.F.A. DUES

To meet the very difficult financial circumstances of large numbers of loyal members of the Association, the U.F.A. Executive has reached the decision to accept wheat on the basis of seven bushels of number one Northern, grade Vancouver, for one year's membership dues. Local secretaries are hereby asked to take up the matter at their next meeting and to arrange a vigorous canvass for membership on that basis. For information as to procedure consult Central Office.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,
Vice-president.

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W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

AN OFFER AND A PROGRAM

In rural and urban Canada alike adversity has brought an awakening to the need for vital change. The voices of those who proclaim this necessity are no longer as voices in the wilderness. They are gladly heard. From coast to coast there is a rapidly growing demand for fundamental social reconstruction; and for agreement upon a method by which it may be carried out.

Under these circumstances the U.F.A., which has always gladly welcomed every opportunity for co-operation with other social units, has issued a specific offer of such co-operation, on the basis of a program. The program and the offer are contained in the manifesto which is published on page 7 of this issue.

'FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES'

"For all practical purposes," stated Professor F. H. Underhill, of the University of Toronto, in a paper read before the Canadian Political Science Association in Toronto recently, "our two parties are normally and regularly the servants of big business. . . . The real function of the party system since the Laurier era has been to provide a screen behind which the controlling business interests pull the strings to manipulate the Punch and Judy who engage in mock combat before the public. Both parties take it for granted that

their first public duty in office is to assist the triumphant progress of big business in the exploitation of the country's resources. The fundamental defect of the two-party system . . . is that it does not provide an effective means by which economic interests other than those of organized business can exercise a reasonable influence in the determination of national policy."

Dealing with the history of farmers' movements since 1921, Professor Underhill points out that the "Progressives who conceived of themselves as left-wing Liberals or of some vague new democratic mass movement all disappeared," while the U.F.A. survived, and proceeds: "In an age like ours, and on a continent like ours, when the plutocratic elements of the community are becoming more and more closely organized, a mere unorganized mass democracy holding up the now somewhat tattered banners of nineteenth century liberalism will be increasingly ineffective. The only answer to organization is counter organization. This is the one main reason why all who do not welcome a business man's civilization should rejoice in the emergence of these new class organizations like the U.F.A. and the Independent Labor party, whatever may be the theoretical text-book objections to class warfare in politics."

We must demur in passing at the possible implication of the last clause, that class organization and class warfare are identical things, and point out that the U.F.A. has not regarded them as such, and has consistently invited co-operation with other social units.

Professor Underhill concludes: "The challenge of our times is whether parliamentarianism as a method of organizing the political and economic life of a people can survive. In the face of that challenge the simple trust of our orthodox leaders in the kind of two-party system we have in Canada becomes more and more pathetic."

THAT VERY FRIENDLY FEELING

The Farm and Ranch Review does not like the Manifesto adopted by the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, and says so in terms which reveal its kindly and friendly feelings towards the organized farmers' movement in this Province. Referring to the Manifesto, it gently implies that somebody or other (we cannot imagine whom unless it means the U.F.A. Convention, which represents the membership) has dark designs on the freedom of someone or other, and remarks that "the great majority of Western farmers, embittered as they are with the present unequal struggle for survival, will still prefer to be masters of their own destiny, rather than submit to being bossed around by some stupid communitarian bureaucracy."

Members of the U.F.A. can put that in their pipes and smoke it.

To make room for later matter, including the report of the Edmonton Conference, it has been necessary to hold over until our next issue a further article continuing discussion of the definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

President's Meetings

All Requests Should be Made Through U.F.A. Directors

During the summer and fall President Gardiner plans to address meetings as far as possible in portions of the Province which he was unable to visit during his speaking tours of last year.

Owing to the large number of requests for addresses which are being received, and in order to ensure that his itinerary may be planned without overlapping, and to prevent waste of time in travelling, it has been found necessary to place the responsibility for arranging meetings to be addressed by the President on the U.F.A. Director in each of the constituencies where meetings were not addressed by him last year.

Officers and members of the U.F.A. throughout the Province are urged to keep abreast matters in view in planning for any meetings to be addressed by the President.

Constituencies which were not visited by President Gardiner under the auspices of the Director last year are as follows: Battle River, Vegreville, Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, East and West Edmonton, East and West Calgary and Bow River.

President Gardiner will communicate with the directors of these constituencies as to the allocation of satisfactory dates.

COMING CONVENTIONS

FEDERAL

Acadia Federal: Annual convention will be held in the Memorial Hall, Hannan, on Tuesday, July 26th, registration beginning at 9:30 a.m. President Robert Gardiner, M.P., will give a report, and Premier Brownlee and Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., will address a public meeting in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone, whether member or not, to attend this convention. Please see that your Local is represented by its full quota of delegates, each being one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof.—J. K. RUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Mr. Rutherford also announces that the usual U.F.A. Sunday meeting will be held at Clear Lake, about 10 miles north of Wainwright, on Sunday, July 24th, commencing at half past one. Norman F. Priestley will be the principal speaker.

Battle River: Annual convention will be held at Wainwright on Monday and Tuesday, July 11th and 12th; J. S. Woodworth, M.P., leader of the Labor group at Ottawa, will speak; H. E. Spencer, M.P., will give his annual report; other speakers will include the four M.L.A.'s in the constituency. A picnic will be held in Buffalo Park the first afternoon and evening.—MRS. D. EAST, Secretary.

Camrose Federal: Camrose U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will

hold their annual convention in Yous Hall, Fortnaburg, on July 14th, beginning at 10:30 a.m. The officers, Chas. P. Hayes and Frank Grandage, are appealing to Locals to send dues in cash, as far as possible, in view of the election deficit. Dues are 50 cents per member. President Gardiner, M.P., will speak, as well as the following: W. T. Lucas, M.P., Hon. V. W. Smith, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., A. I. Sanders, M.L.A., Mrs. J. L. Zipperer and J. E. Brown.

PROVINCIAL

Hand Hills Provincial: S. E. Hooper, Rowley, announces that the annual convention will be held at Hand Hills Lake Club House, on Wednesday, July 20th.

Leo St. Anne: On Tuesday, July 26th, at 10:30 a.m., the annual convention will open at Sengado; a directors' meeting will be held immediately before the convention.—MRS. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

Acadia Provincial: Annual Convention will be held in Coral Community Hall, on Friday, July 22nd, starting at 10 o'clock; Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., will speak in the afternoon and Hon. O. L. McPherson in the evening.

Sedgewick Provincial: The twelfth annual convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the K. P. Hall, Sedgewick, on July 7th, commencing at 10:30 a.m. Premier Brownlee will address a public meeting in the evening. During the convention the following will speak: A. G. Andrews, M.L.A.; W. T. Lucas, M.P.; J. E. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, L. D. Nesbitt and Mrs. E. Kelso.

Coronation: Annual convention of U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association and annual meeting of the U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association will be held at Gooseberry Lake Provincial Park on July 28th, 29th and 30th. Opening session 10 a.m., July 28th. Addresses by Robert Gardiner, M.P.; G. N. Johnston, M.L.A., and others to be arranged. An important part of the program will be a discussion of the plan upon which the next Wheat Pool contract should be based. It is hoped that it will be possible for Lew Hutchinson, Pool Director, to be present. July 31st will be observed as U.F.A. Sunday.—F. J. DOHERTY, Secretary.

Servicberry D. A.: The Servicberry U.F.A. District Association will hold a convention at Tudor, on Monday, July 18th. Mrs. Warr will speak.

Two Rivers U.F.A. Local arranged a meeting for July 2nd, to discuss co-operative buying. C. O. Pool, of Beaver Lodge, being the chief speaker.

Wetaskiwin Convention

Official Convention One of Most Successful in History of Association

By MRS. MARY M. DOWDELL

It was a splendid convention. We had delegates from thirty-three Locals and scores of visitors. All the old enthusiasts were there and quite a few new ones. Resolutions were discussed in a way which showed that the members of the U.F.A. realize that, if the organization is to play its part in the solution of our social and economic problems and is to help in the creation of a new social order, its attention must be centred upon fundamentals; and it must take the steps necessary, however radical these may seem, to gain that power which must be in the hands of those who would see the old order pass and a new one take its place. The evidence of this attitude of mind pleased those who have labored for years in the movement and made the convention one of the most interesting and successful this association has ever held.

What the Convention Voted For

The resolutions carried were:

That the U.F.A. take immediate steps to mobilize in one political force all groups in Canada pledged, or who will pledge themselves, to our objective—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

That the Provincial Government be urged to enact legislation compelling mortgagees taking action for foreclosure to pay all costs of such action.

That the Federal Government be urged to continue the Wheat Bonus.

That the egg grading legislation be amended in such a manner that eggs shall be candled and sold by weight regardless of size.

That U.F.A. Co-operative Stores and the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association pool their buying power to the greatest possible extent.

Asking the Executive of U.F.A. to prepare a program for at least two days of the 1933 Annual Convention, devoting the same to one or two major matters and limiting the discussion of general resolutions under the direction of an order of business committee, to the balance of the time.

Proposing amalgamation of *Alberta Labor News* with *The U.F.A.*

Asking for amendment of the Immigration Act so that no person may be arrested or detained upon mere suspicion or statement of one person; and so that any enquiry into the conduct of any person shall be held in his or her own district.

That Credit and Finance be nationalized.

That pending the report of the commission appointed to investigate the land question the Provincial Government discontinue all homesteading of land.

A Colossal Task

Wm. Irvine, M.P., addressed the convention in the afternoon. An audience which filled the Empress Theatre listened

(Continued on page 26)

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

BINDER TWINE ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

Binder twine is the next big thing before us in co-operative buying.

The Co-operative Committee has again contracted with Messrs. Harold and Thompson of Regina (the importers of Holland "Extra Prime" binder twine) to distribute twine through our co-operative associations and Locals. We are handling no other brand.

Before this issue reaches our readers a circular giving full particulars will be in the hands of our Local secretaries and the managers and trustees of our co-operative associations. Here is a real opportunity to save money and at the same time build up our organization.

We wish to state clearly and emphatically that Holland twine which has now been sold for six seasons in Alberta gives complete satisfaction. It has been brought up to the requirements of the Alberta farmer by successive improvements and last year was used in large quantities in all parts of the Province.

At Disposal of Local Officials

U.F.A. Central Office is at the disposal of Local officials of the association throughout the binder twine season. Those Locals which bought twine last year have experienced the service which can be given and will not hesitate to use telegraph or telephone in case of any emergency at the time of shipment. We invite all Locals to make similar use of these facilities having, of course, due regard to the expense involved.

We are fully aware that established interests are actively canvassing our Locals and attempting to secure their orders. We urge our Local officers to organize for a co-operative shipment and to place their order for a car lot with us. If unable to order a car, an effort should be made to connect with some nearby Local and make up the necessary 24,000 lbs.

This demonstrates the value of district co-operative organization. With a manager's oversight arrangements can be made for trucking from the point of shipment to other Locals and dividing the cost of the trucking among the Locals concerned.

Again this year we have arranged for consignment privileges. While the price of twine is considerably lower than for the 1931 season, it would, no doubt, be impossible in most cases to raise the cash for a car lot shipment. We have therefore arranged for delivery on a consignment basis at the slight increase of cost over the cash quotation.

Members of the U.F.A. will recognize and give due weight to the fact that services and facilities in the buying of binder twine have been materially improved by the operations of your organization, and those who purchased twine last year know now from experience that money is actually saved by co-operative effort in the purchase of this commodity. Those of us who have an eye to the future will, we are confident, loyally stand by the work of the officers of the association who are making these things possible.

Lubricating Oil for Harvest Season

Many enquiries are being received as to the possibility of receiving cars of lubricating oil for the harvest season. It is not too soon to take action. Thousands of dollars have been saved by those communities which participated in tank and drum car deliveries in the spring. The best quality of oil was sold at the lowest prices ever quoted in this Province, and substantial savings effected which were reflected in the patronage dividend cheques issued last month to the Locals involved.

We are now laying plans for the fall season, and suggest that where oil is used in quantity a canvass should be made to ascertain if a car shipment is possible. A tank car carries approximately 5,100 gallons in three compartments, making possible a choice of three grades. A drum car carries 2,800 lbs. and may contain any number of grades, together with drums and cases of gun and cup grease.

Distribution of Fuel Oils

We again draw attention to the fact that through Great West Distributors we have established facilities in the distribution of fuel oils. Our activities have greatly extended the range of the cheaper fuels. Turner Valley products are now being carried by large trucks into remoter parts of the Province. In addition there are the two plants which have been erected in Calgary and Edmonton and the facilities at East Crest, Turner Valley, for farmers having their own trucks.

Do not forget the many other useful lines of commodities which have been named in these columns from time to time. Write Central Office. We are here to serve you.

U.F.A. Constituency Co-operatives

Reports Reveal Steady Progress

Gratifying progress of U.F.A. Constituency and District Co-operative Associations is reported in communications which have been received by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the Association, and in various verbal reports. Notes upon the activities of several of these associations have been published from time to time in *The U.F.A.*. We publish below a few items of especial interest recently received.

In Lac Ste. Anne

John Lim, of Benguda, secretary of the Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd., states that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of that association on June 15th, John Thors was appointed manager. Mr. Thors is a merchant of Rockford, and "has been well and favorably known for many years as a good co-operator," states Mr. Lim, "so we hope that by having a man with business experience our association will profit." The trustees have decided that they will handle binder twine as their first commodity, and Mr. Lim requested and has been supplied with all necessary information by Mr. Priestley, as to the services which can be rendered by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Ltd., in Calgary. Mr. Lim states: "Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in about a month. The trustees have decided to meet again at that time and to try if at all possible to increase the membership in the co-operative association." In the meantime each Local in the constituency is being invited to join.

Progress in Pembina

E. Messner, manager of the Pembina U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd., mimeographed and distributed at the recent convention held in the constituency copies of circulars issued by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee; while other copies are being distributed at various meetings now being held. Mr. Messner has arranged to meet almost every Local in Pembina. "I have found that these meetings have been of very material help in our work," he states, "as they clear up a lot of misunderstanding in regard to our co-operative activities, especially as to propaganda put out by our local competitors, of which much consists of misinformation and false statements. We had a splendid convention and a large attendance. The co-operative display seemed to be quite a success, judging by the numerous inquiries received. I believe it was well worth the effort, and would suggest to other associations that they give it a trial. We displayed oils, greases, twine, tires, and rubber goods, grain seeds (from Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Brooks), cured meats, etc., from the co-operative abattoir at Edmonton. We had the display nicely fixed up, with crepe paper decorations, etc." Mr. Messner wrote Mr. Priestley for additional price lists for a number of commodities.

The Pembina association now has two distributing centres for Red Head products, including a central station at Wicket, with underground storage for 8000 gallons.

34 Locals Affiliated, Vancouver

C. A. Pavrett, manager of the Vancouver U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative

Association, Ltd., reports that there are now 32 Locals in that Association. The Association, which was the pioneer among constituency co-operatives, is giving highly valued service in the community, and steadily enlarging its activities.

Stettler Has 21 Locals Affiliated

E. A. Hanson, manager of the Stettler U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association, Ltd., reports that good progress is being made by that association, which now has 21 affiliated Locals.

Acadia "Practically 100 Per Cent"

D. H. Smith, of Cereal, manager of the Acadia U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association, states that "Acadia is now practically 100 per cent organized. Possibilities of development of new activities are to be considered at the annual meeting of the Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative Association to be held at Cereal on July 11th. Mr. Priestley will attend this convention, and will also speak at a Sunday service at Nason on the previous day, July 10th.

As we go to press word is received that Lacombe U.F.A. Constituency Convention has decided to form a Constituency Co-operative. Organization will take place on July 11th at Lacombe town hall, commencing at 10:30. Similar action is to be taken in Stony Plain constituency, provided sufficient support is shown when a meeting of the directors is held on July 9th.

Preliminary meetings have been held in the Delburne-Carstairs district with a view to organizing that area into a district co-operative association. Further steps to complete organization will shortly be taken.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR.

The manifesto of the Edmonton U.F.A. Conference is an invitation to social units from coast to coast to bid for power on the basis of a program of fundamental economic and financial reconstruction. That, I think, is a correct interpretation of the meaning of the document which was given to the press on Dominion Day by the U.F.A. Executive. At the same time, the manifesto expresses in paragraphic form a number of the principal decisions of successive U.F.A. conventions.

...

To establish securely the foundations of a co-operative social order—"the accepted objective of the U.F.A."—will be the purpose of any Dominion-wide action that may result from the offer which has been made in behalf of the Association; as it will be the purpose of any re-organization that may be found possible with other social units within the Province.

...

It was inevitable that nationalization of the financial and credit system should be given first place among the operative clauses of the manifesto; for while to put this policy into effect will not be enough, it is vital. In the absence of control over the mechanism of finance, nothing that might be accomplished in any field of social reconstruction could prove a permanent gain.

It would be folly to imagine that those who are in control of financial power today will readily surrender it. They

occupy a supreme place in every modern industrial state, and, to repeat a sentence quoted last week from an historic speech by the Ramsay MacDonald of the days before the British "National" Government, they "can command the choices of every stream that runs to turn the wheels of industry, and can put fetters on the feet of every Government." Their monopoly controls every other monopoly.

Fortunately, the people of Canada, if they will, can take control of their own destiny. It is not necessary, and it would seem to be perilous, to wait for "international action"—that favorite excuse for doing nothing ourselves. That sort of excuse, when used by individuals, used to be described as "leaving it to George." In this case, however, "George" is not a mythical person, but a very real but totally irresponsible power whose interest requires continuance of poverty in the midst of plenty.

...

Canada, if the people will it, can still in large measure control her own internal policy. At least, if she cannot, there can be little sense in her attempting to share in the control of anything else. I think *The New English Weekly* put the matter very well when it stated recently: "It would be perfectly possible . . . for any nation to accept and conform to a general standard in all foreign transactions while retaining complete freedom to regulate its own domestic money arrangement. . . . So far is it from being true that no nation can solve its own domestic problem without world-agreement, the very reverse is true; no world-agreement is now possible until at least one great nation has set its own internal money-system in civilized order."

Is not Canada in a position to give a lead? Some distinguished Canadian economists who were responsible for the platform of the League for Social Reconstruction must think so. That platform contains a clause very similar to the first clause in the platform issued by the U.F.A.

LAUSANNE IS NOT THE END



The Man on Top: "I'm going to see about getting rid of my burden, brother."

The Man Underneath: "Someday soon I'll have to do something about getting rid of mine."

—From *The New Leader*, London, Eng.

(Proposals to cancel war debts between European nations are before the Lausanne Conference as we go to press. Reparations may be virtually wiped out.)

Should Canada relinquish in any degree control over internal monetary policy even to an imperial body? To do so would seem only less undesirable than to relinquish control to an international body. To surrender any of Canada's existing authority, even by way of a "gentleman's agreement," would be to compromise her own position, and make action by any future Parliament in the direction of change difficult. That is not to say that it would not be a good thing, as George Coote has pointed out, to bring the Canadian dollar to parity with sterling. To do so would be to benefit Canada's primary industry, by raising the internal price level in terms of Canadian currency of Canada's wheat, as well as of other exports.

...

A German banker who is touring through Canada has discovered a remedy for the depression. He gave his prescription to the world from the Chateau at Lake Louise. His name is William Sandheimer, and he is a member of the ~~Bankers~~ house of Taphet, Sandheimer and Company of Berlin. He has just come from a country where the privations suffered by the population have almost reached the limit of human endurance—privations due to the inability of the people to buy the food and clothing and other requirements of civilized life which, thanks to their great skill, they can produce in lavish plenty. On his way to Canada he has probably passed through several other countries where the standard of living has been steadily declining for nearly three years—where farmers cannot sell their products at prices covering the costs of production, and workmen, because they cannot sell their labor, live perpetually on the border-line of starvation. And in all these countries, including Canada, farm and factory are so efficient that they could provide vast populations with a standard of comfort undreamt of by the most luxurious of ancient kings.

And this is the remedy. This is the discovery of Herr Sandheimer, the great Berlin banker: "There will have to be much tightening of belts and workable reductions in the standards of living."

After all, there is nothing unorthodox or original about Herr Sandheimer's prescription. It is the remedy which, in fact, every financial institution has been applying for the past three years, while month by month conditions have become steadily worse—the straggling restriction of purchasing power. There is nothing more foolish in Herr Sandheimer's prescription than in the answer given by a candidate for a certificate in "First Aid to the Injured" who was asked (the *New Statesman* records) what he would do if he found a man bleeding copiously from a wound in the scalp. The candidate answered: "I would put a tourniquet round his neck."

"All Right Thinking Men"

"Whenever authors . . . speak of ideas as being 'natural,' 'inherently right,' 'approved by universal consent,' or by 'all right thinking men,' they are simply decking out their own strongly held emotionally tinged convictions or prejudices in disguises which will impress the reader. 'Higher truth' sounds incomparably better than 'my opinion,' and 'all right-thinking men are agreed' carries much more conviction than plain 'I think.'" —Aldous Huxley.

A National Program to End Poverty in Midst of Plenty

U.F.A. Conference, in Dominion Day Manifesto, Offers Co-operation With Other Social Units to Secure Foundations of the Co-operative State—Day Approaching When Constructive Forces Must Make Bid for Power

To end the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty, and to establish securely the foundations of the Co-operative State.

The attainment of these two objectives, which in realization will be one and the same, is the purpose of an offer of co-operation made in a manifesto in behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, to other social units, rural and urban, in Alberta and throughout the Dominion.

The offer, on the basis of a specific ten-point program, was the outcome of a two days' conference, on June 29th and 30th, between Executive officers of the Association and Parliamentary representatives. The conference was held in the Legislative Building, Edmonton. The manifesto was made public by the U.F.A. Executive on Dominion Day.

The call for concerted action from coast to coast between all groups of citizens who realize the necessity for fundamental measures to remove the causes of the economic breakdown and social distress, has of late become increasingly pressing. The complete failure of the two old political parties to apply even effective palliatives has led to disillusionment and deep discontent among large numbers of citizens throughout the Dominion. In increasing numbers, the disillusioned are seeking leadership inspired by social vision. The need for some clear understanding, some basis of active co-operation, between the various groups of citizens of socially progressive outlook has become insistent. There has arisen, in many quarters, a demand that these groups, co-ordinating their forces, shall make a definite bid for power—power to take the necessary steps to remove from our civilization the curse of starvation in an epoch of abundance, and to carry out the great tasks of social reconstruction.

The Manifesto

It is with a view to providing the groundwork for such co-ordination and co-operation that the manifesto, prefaced by a brief statement by the U.F.A. Executive, has been issued. It is published in full below:

Active co-operation with other organizations in Alberta and throughout the Dominion in constructive economic and political measures to end the present distress and to lay the foundations of a co-operative state, was offered in a manifesto adopted on Friday, June 30th, at a joint meeting of the Executives of the United Farmers and Farm Women's organizations of Alberta, the Provincial Cabinet and private U.F.A. members of the Legislature, and the U.F.A. members of the Federal House of Commons.

The manifesto is designed to form the basis of a national program for Canada, to be realized through co-operation on a Dominion-wide scale, of organizations, both urban and rural, which are agreed upon the main outlines of the proposed national policies. Nationalization of the financial and credit system of the Dominion, and abandonment of the gold standard, are among major items in the program of ten clauses. This program, which is based upon the decisions of successive annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, has much in common with the manifesto announced some weeks

ago by the League for Social Reconstruction as well as with the program of the political Labor movement in Canada.

The conference, which was in session two days, was largely attended, almost all U.F.A. members of Parliament and the Alberta Legislature being present. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Executives were present in full strength. The chair was taken alternately by Premier Brownlee and Robert Gardiner, M.P., President of the U.F.A. and chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa.

The resolution, which contains in its concluding clause the definite offer of co-operation with other organizations for the purpose of realizing a specific program, is given in full below:

Whereas, in the development of our present economic system, great weaknesses have emerged, of which the depreciation of commodity prices and the unprecedented volume of unemployment are manifestations; and

Whereas, civilization itself is thereby placed in jeopardy; and

Whereas, constructive action is now imperative for the purpose of establishing securely the foundations of the co-operative state which is the accepted objective of the U.F.A.;

We suggest, as steps to the attainment of that objective, the following program:

1. Nationalization of our financial and credit system, with a view to the regulation of credit and investment operations; and in particular, as immediate steps, we advocate:

(a) The abandonment of the gold standard in Canada,

(b) A well considered policy of inflation, and the devising of means to make the purchasing power in the hands of consumers at all times adequate to acquire the total goods and service available;

2. Public ownership of public utilities.

3. The acquisition or organization, either by the state or by the extension of co-operative enterprise, of those facilities and utilities incidental to the handling and processing of farm products.

4. Continued effort in and support of co-operation in all its branches.

5. Measures designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth, including taxation measures, especially income and inheritance taxes.

6. Adoption of a national planning policy.

7. A revision of the constitution of Canada and a re-defining of the responsibilities of Federal and Provincial authorities, to the end that our constitution shall be more in harmony with the economic requirements of the age.

8. While adhering to our traditional belief in freer trade between nations, we emphasize the immediate need of a recasting of our tariff policies with a view to the encouragement of our export trade and to the welfare of the primary producer and the general consumer.

9. We reaffirm our belief in a non-party system of government and the elimination of the patronage system and secret campaign funds.

10. A foreign policy designed to secure international

co-operation in regulating trade, industry and finance, and to promote disarmament and world peace.

Recognizing that these reforms can in the main be accomplished only by legislative action in the Parliament of Canada, we place ourselves on record as being willing and ready to co-operate with other organizations throughout Canada with a view to attaining the objects herein set forth.

* * *

Program Expresses Convention Decisions

The statement of objectives, and all the details except one in the ten point manifesto, are based upon and in accordance with decisions of the governing body in the U.F.A. movement—the Annual Convention of the

Association. The clauses merely present in condensed form a few of the outstanding policies to which our movement has been committed by successive Conventions. The exception is section 7, which deals with the necessity for a revision of the constitution of Canada. Specific action upon some constitutional issues—such as the demand for the abolition of the Senate, has, of course, been taken by past Conventions, but no resolution hitherto submitted to the Convention has dealt with the constitutional problem as a whole. In regard to this matter it will be sufficient to say that the section does not specify the changes required and that no new proposals which may be formulated on the basis of section 7 will be binding upon the Association until they have been submitted to, considered and authorized by the Annual Convention of delegates.

U.F.A. Executive Presents Views for Consideration of Imperial Economic Conference

In behalf of the Association, the memorandum published below has been prepared by the U.F.A. Executive Committee and presented to the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, with a view to the consideration of the matters therein set forth on the occasion of the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa, commencing July 21st.

1. Economic Basis of Western Canada.—The Western Canadian community, broadly speaking, in some two generations old. It has been built upon agriculture. The process of industrialization has as yet scarcely begun. The outstanding fact of our economic life is that we must sell a large surplus of agricultural products in the markets of the world. It is therefore of the utmost importance that, in approaching the consideration of inter-Empire trade problems, we keep constantly in mind the necessity for the freest possible access on the part of the agricultural producer to world markets.

2. Preservation of Wheat Markets.—The primary industry of Western Canada is the growing and marketing of wheat; and inasmuch as only one-third of Canada's exportable surplus of this product is absorbed by empire markets, we would urge that nothing be done which would place in jeopardy our access to non-Empire markets for the remaining two-thirds. For this reason we are averse to the establishment of a quota system for the Empire. For this reason also we believe that if a preferential tariff system is adopted, care should be similarly exercised to prevent the emergence of any spirit of antagonism which might prejudice the interests of the Canadian wheat producer in foreign markets.

3. Reciprocal Trade with Great Britain.—The Alberta farmer is interested in the possibilities of reciprocal trade with Great Britain as a means by which a market can be opened up for the British manufacturer which will reflect itself in an increased demand in Britain for Canada's primary products—wheat, beef, hutter, bacon, wool, etc. In this connection we would urge upon our Governments the desirability of fostering these primary industries in a much more systematic manner than has hitherto been adopted, so as to establish quality and ensure continuity of supply satisfactory to the British consumer. We

would urge also that serious consideration be given to the question of marketing, and particularly that the possibilities of a national export board for farm products be thoroughly explored; and that the investigation be carried further to the extent of considering the possibilities of an efficient Empire Marketing Board.

4. Association of Inter-Empire Co-operatives.—We would point out that in the course of the past twenty-five years co-operative organization has become an integral part of the economic life of Western Canada. In Great Britain consumers' co-operation has attained high development. We submit that these two phases of the co-operative movement offer in themselves very real possibilities for mutual trade benefits—benefits which cannot fail to strengthen the economic bonds between Canada and Great Britain and trade relations within the Empire generally. We believe, moreover, that during this present period when the development of trade relations everywhere is severely hampered by difficulties of a financial order, the direct exchange of commodities between the co-operative organizations of Canadian farmers and those of British consumers might be carried on with advantage to all concerned.

5. General Economic Problem of Agriculture.—With respect to the general economic problem of Western agriculture, we would especially call attention to the fact that the dislocation of world trade and the shattering of values have fallen with heavy incidence upon the farmers of Western Canada, who during the brief period of two generations in which as previously stated their industry has been in process of development, have been engaged of necessity largely in the creation of capital equipment. In creating this equipment they have involved themselves in serious indebtedness, the burden of which has been accentuated by the deflation in the prices of farm products—an indebtedness which in the judgment of competent authorities cannot possibly be liquidated at present prices.

6. Monetary Policy.—In this connection we are gratified to note that the subject of monetary policy has been included on the agenda of the Empire Economic Conference; and would observe that no tariff adjustments or other trade policies will in themselves be sufficient

unless such monetary policies are adopted as will remove the causes which have brought about such conditions as now prevail in primary production especially, and also in industry as a whole. These causes are chiefly—and they are intimately inter-related—the wide variations in the exchange value of farm products in terms of manufactured goods; the unduly low exchange value of farm products even in times of comparatively good prices, and the failure of our economic and financial system to distribute to the consumer purchasing power sufficient to buy the total products of farm and factory. As a practical measure for the present we suggest that as far as possible parity of exchange of the Canadian dollar in relation to the English pound sterling be maintained by authority of and under the direction of the Federal Government; and that in general the gold standard be abandoned as the basis for currency within the British Empire.

NOTE: A submission to Premier Bennett by the Alberta Government on the Imperial Conference was submitted to the Edmonton Conference described in the article which begins on page 7.

Bracken Government Returned

The Bracken Liberal-Progressive Coalition Government was returned to power in Manitoba with an increased majority, in the election of June 16th. Two northern constituencies—The Pas, where Premier Bracken himself will run, and Rupert's Land—will vote on July 14th; but complete returns for the other 52 constituencies give the following results: Government, 36; Conservative, 10; Labor, 5; Independent, 2. The standing in the former Legislature was: Government, 30; Conservative, 15; Independent, 1; Liberal, 5; Labor, 3; Vacant, 1.

Junior Conference Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$487.20; Neco U.F.A., \$5.00; Rosewood Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Leitholme U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Sedalia Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; East Milo Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Queensdown U.F.A., \$5.00; Josephburg Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; East Milo Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Wilsdale U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Loyalty Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Bismark U.F.A., \$5.00; Total—\$742.20.

News from the Head Office of Alberta Dairy Pool

Information for Members of the Pool

Increase in Membership and Output

Southern Alberta Dairy Pool Holds Annual Meeting

Very gratifying reports of the year's work and present position of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool were given at the annual meeting held in the Labor Temple, Calgary, on June 9th.

Joe Standish, in his presidential address, reported that in spite of all difficulties, the year had shown an increase in volume of butter handled to the extent of ten per cent, and an increase in membership from 1025 to 1105. Surplus earnings for the year had amounted to two cents per pound of butterfat, over five thousand dollars having been distributed to members as a cash dividend, and a similar amount in participation certificates. Further than this, the influence of the Dairy Pools had undoubtedly earned all producers in the Province considerable sums by way of increased prices, an analysis of market quotations for ten years past having shown that, since the Dairy Pools had been functioning, cream prices had shown a closer relationship to butter prices than had formerly been the case.

Mr. Standish urged all dairy producers to work for their own salvation, first by general improvement of herd quality, and second, by marketing their products through the co-operative outlets established for their benefit.

Improved Financial Position

The audited financial statement, presented by the manager, showed a healthy position, an improvement of \$6,000 having been effected in working capital position, and \$19,000 having been paid off operating and government-guaranteed bank loans.

The manager reported the year's sales at 717,164 pounds. While margins had been lower than usual, the exercise of strict economy had made possible a profit for the year of over \$11,000. Butter markets were reported as continuing in a very depressed condition, the only hope of improvement resting in improved export values, which in turn were largely dependent on some satisfactory adjustment of international monetary exchange.

Mr. Reynolds urged the delegates to work for the widening of co-operative marketing of dairy products so that increased power and influence of the Dairy Pools would give greater weight to the interests of the producer in the dairy industry.

A standing vote of appreciation was accorded to Mr. Reynolds for his instructive analysis of the balance sheet and for his report.

Plan for Seasonal Balance

The report of Mr. Brockner, sales manager, consisted of a presentation of figures indicating the necessity for better planning of production of dairy products, in order to achieve a better seasonal balance between production and distribution of dairy products. He also offered some useful suggestions for better handling of cream in order to obtain a maximum return from the sale of butterfat.

L. B. Hart gave a report for the Alberta Dairy Pool.

Re-establishment of cream grading by the Provincial Government was urged by the delegates in a resolution moved by Wm. Burns and seconded by Delegate McLeod.

It was also decided to petition the Federal Government to enact legislation providing that all butter offered for sale be labelled with the country of origin, on motion of Delegates Shepard and Beath.

Other resolutions authorized the Board to consult with the boards of other co-operative enterprises with a view to establishing a community exchange bureau; and suggesting amalgamation of the Cowbell and The U.F.A.

Meeting of Directors

Directors were elected for three of the districts as follows: Mr. Sheehy for district No. 1; Mr. Pollock for district No. 2; and L. B. Hart for district No. 3.

Propose Amalgamation of Municipalities

Formation of Forty Districts in Place of Present Small Municipalities in Plan Announced by Premier

Creation of a system of "enlarged municipal areas" to replace the present small municipal districts is proposed in a plan announced by Premier Brownlee on June 22nd. Under this plan the 166 municipal districts now in operation, together with some 143 improvement districts now administered by the Provincial Government, would be amalgamated into some 40 enlarged areas, thereby eliminating a large part of the cost of government, both Provincial and municipal.

A saving in municipal administrative costs alone of over a quarter million dollars or three-quarters of a mill on the total rural assessment in the Province is estimated, while the saving in Provincial administrative costs and in the costs of all public services will run into very large figures.

Plan Is Result of Survey

The proposal which has already been before the Provincial Cabinet, and is now presented to the public by the Premier, is the result of two years of rather exhaustive study and survey of the Province conducted by an official of the Department of Municipal Affairs. The plan is entirely different from any scheme of large municipal organizations in existence in Canada or the United States, and is simply the application of the principles of our present small municipal unit to the larger area and continues the existing idea of only one authority for municipal administrative and taxing purposes.

The plan as so far developed will, in accordance with a resolution of the last convention of the Municipal Districts Association, be discussed further with the executive of that organization who have already been in consultation with the department officials in its preparation. It will then be submitted to the next convention of that association after which it is hoped it will be ready for submission to the next session of the Provincial Legislature. As a basis for discussion only, a map has been prepared setting out a plan of consolidation which appears reasonable and equitable to the departmental officials, but this map will, of course, be subject to adjustment, both as to the number of large units and their boundaries, as a result of further discussion. The new districts would be set up in accordance with certain fundamental principles, more or less as follows:

Grouping of localities having a common interest, and being of the same general agricultural and geographical classification as far as possible.

Maintenance of the municipal boundaries along township and range lines save where natural boundaries such as rivers might more advantageously be used.

Existence of sufficient population and assessable property so that each unit could function economically.

Consideration of the accessibility of the administrative center.

Government of the units would be much the same as the government of the present municipal districts. There would be a council of six or eight elected from six or eight wards or electoral divisions established in the enlarged municipal area, with the possible chance of having the reeve or chairman of council elected at large, rather than by appointment from the membership of the council as at present.

A Logical Development

Premier Brownlee, in discussing the new plan, points out that the development is a logical one, in view not only of the urgent necessity for reducing the general cost of government wherever justified, but also in view of the fact that with the vastly improved facilities of transportation and communication of the present day, enlarged areas are in reality more easily administered than were the smaller units under the conditions which existed when the present system was created.

One of the great benefits of the scheme would be the large economy in the cost of administration, both Provincial and municipal, already referred to.

Other advantages of the plan would be:

A greater equalization of the tax burden.

A more uniform and more equitable assessment of the lands in the area, since the judgment of the assessor would be applied over a very much larger area.

More uniform school levies, and a saving in the administrative costs of education.

A more co-ordinated system of road-building, the enlargement of the municipal areas making it possible to bring the roads into alignment with those of other districts and with the general Provincial highway plan.

The plan, if adopted, would present, also, the opportunity for a review of the whole field of taxation as between the municipalities and the Government. The possibility is suggested that the Provincial Government would abandon the field of real property taxation, leaving that to the jurisdiction of municipal councils, urban as well as rural.

THE CONFERENCE

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat Pool representatives held a number of meetings to discuss the forthcoming Imperial Conference and have drawn up a memorandum outlining their views for presentation to the Canadian Government. Little publicity has been given the results of these sessions because of the possibility of newspaper reports being used to provide political capital. The Pool took the viewpoint that a sincere effort should be made to present the position and needs of the grain growers in a plain and straightforward manner to the Government.

Broadly speaking, the needs of the Western grain growers are complementary to the needs of the British manufacturers. Both are lavish producers of their own particular commodities and both require the widest possible world markets. The British require vast quantities of wheat yearly and the Western wheat grower normally requires a considerable quantity of manufactured goods and an almost ideal basis for future trade is thus furnished ready made. The stumbling block in the arrangements is that the Canadian economic policy has been built up on the development of a large manufacturing industry in Eastern Canada, which is keenly resentful of competition from other countries. At the same time this Canadian manufacturing industry depends to a very considerable extent upon the buying power of the Western grain grower. At the present time this buying power is at the lowest ebb in the country's history, due to the fact that world markets have been paying ruinously low prices for grain products.

What the Western grain grower requires more than anything else is lower cost of production. These grain growers have used all their skill and every possible artifice to reduce their costs. They have gone without luxuries and even what may be termed necessities of modern life; they have increased their working hours and practiced economy to the limit. Nothing further can be done along this direction unless the cost of commodities which they require is brought down in keeping with the lowered prices they get for their grain. Apparently Canadian manufacturers can't or won't reduce their costs further. British manufactures could be brought in cheaper provided the tariff was lowered. Great Britain is the best wheat market in the world and a natural market for Canadian wheat growers. The whole problem centres around how far the Eastern manufacturers are willing to extend to the Western wheat growers a lessened tariff on British goods.

In so far as the suggestion of a wheat quota or preferential tariff on wheat entering Great Britain are concerned, the Western Canadian wheat growers are not so sure that there would be a great deal of benefit in either plan. They have yet to obtain and examine concrete proposals covering each proposition. Back of the whole situation, however, it is quite plain that Great Britain cannot possibly take more than a third of Canada's average export wheat. Canada cannot readily abandon any world outlet for her wheat, neither can she antagonize the markets that have been taking a fair quantity of Canadian wheat for many years. At the same time if our grain growers can be shown that there is any benefit to them in an Empire preferential tariff or an Empire quota they are willing to canvass the proposition thoroughly.

The whole problem bristles with difficulties. The Western grain growers realize much is expected of the Conference and while they may be dubious of any beneficial results, at the same time they are willing to do their share to make it a success. Their interests are not

POOL FLESHCITE DELAYED

Last autumn Alberta Wheat Pool delegates suggested to the directors that a plebiscite be taken of the Pool members in order to ascertain the feeling among the membership as to the future methods under which the Pool would operate. Four suggested methods were laid down as the basis on which the vote was to be taken. It was also suggested that the ballot might be issued at the time of the election of delegates this year.

The uncertainty due to the continuation of very low grain prices and the prevalence of exceptionally hard times throughout the countryside convinced the directors, after considerable study, that the present time is not a favorable one for taking such a vote. The directors decided to let the matter rest until the problem can again be discussed by the delegates and until more normal times return. In the meantime study is being made of the various contracts under which pools are operated in other countries.

A DISCREDITED SYSTEM

The co-operative idea is plainly against the accumulation of huge fortunes by private individuals or by corporations. Co-operators believe vast fortunes are only collected by obtaining exorbitant profits. Co-operators have no sympathy for the few who amass fortunes at the expense of the multitude. They are convinced that profit-seeking has done more than anything else in widening the spread between producer and consumer, slowing down the wheels of industry and commerce and causing unemployment, poverty and wretchedness.

The profit system developed the gambling era which blew up in 1929, causing the present hard times. The profit system proved a fertile field for the development of such financial pirates as Kreuger, Hatry, Solloway-Mills, Seligman, Fox and a raft of others whose names would fill a city directory. Aided by well-paid jackals and "tout sheets," these men deprived millions of savings of a lifetime. Scheming and plotting behind the scenes of the big exchanges they stripped whole countryside of accumulated wealth and left a ruined and frightened populace uncertain who to trust or where to turn.

The co-operative plan provides a reasonable hire for labor and a reasonable hire for capital, but it does not believe in making millionaires out of servants of the people.

The co-operative principle is based on the conduct of business by the people and for the people.

Co-operation believes in the economy of large handling, fair and equal treatment of all patrons, and the accumulation of wealth by the mass of the people rather than by a few.

The co-operative idea believes in keeping people informed, encouraging them to take an interest in their own business, and to take an active part in the co-operative concerns in which they hold membership.

The co-operative plan is a sane and sensible way of doing business. The financial pirates should be eliminated or restrained along with the saber-toothed tiger and the predatory jaguar.

advanced by throwing cold water on the Conference. Their interests would be advanced by an increased trade with Great Britain. They realize that no lopsided arrangement can succeed.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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AN ENCOURAGING YEAR

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THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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THE U.S.A. (Continued)

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WLENTA WELT POOL SECTION

VALUATION CONSIDERATIONS

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— SPONSORED BY
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL



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Figure 1 The effect of the number of nodes on the performance of the proposed algorithm.

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1. What is the main purpose of the study?

It was a close call, old man. Don't
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 man a second chance.

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*
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 3. *What are the hypotheses?*
 4. *What are the variables?*
 5. *What is the study design?*
 6. *What are the limitations?*
 7. *What are the conclusions?*
 8. *What are the implications?*
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 10. *What are the references?*

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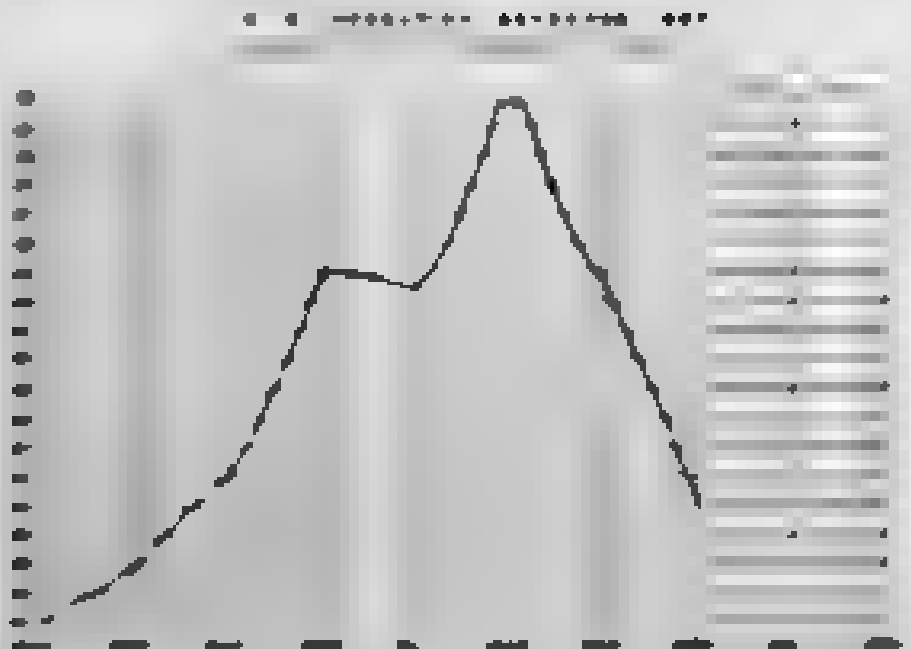
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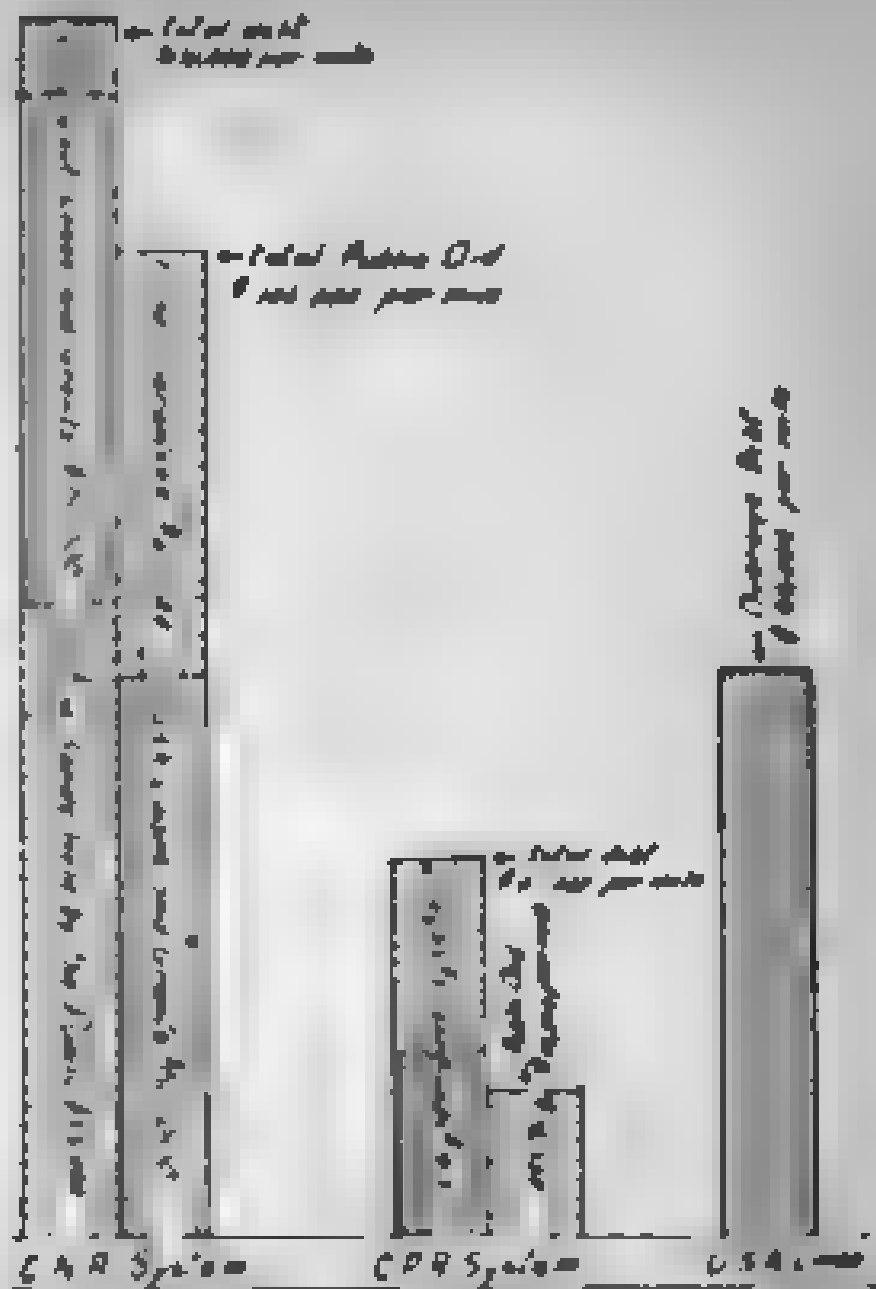
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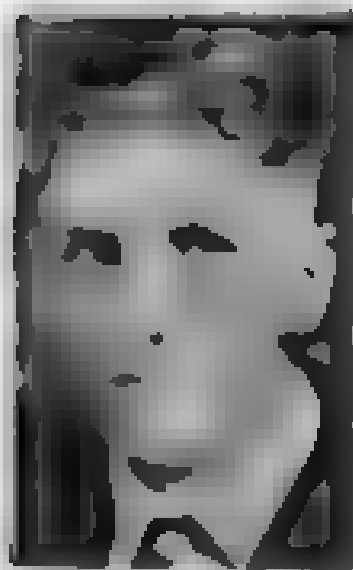
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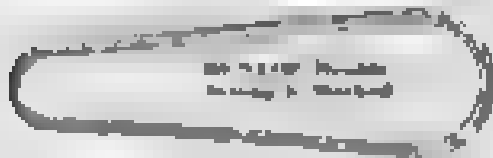


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Double Strength
THRESHER and FARM POWER BELTS



You can count on Dunlop's new belt from now with 14 1/2" 4" Double Strength Belting for three reasons:

1. The 14 1/2" 4" Belt is seamless is built in one continuous length, like a rope is coiled. There is no weak splice to give you trouble. The finished belt is one smooth endless circle, one complete, inseparable unit with the same tensile strength all round.

2. The DUNLOP Belt has a frictioned or grained surface that grips the pulley and will not slip.

3. This high grade long staple cotton woven duck is used. The tensile strength of every strand is protected from the top of the belt by a moisture proof covering and each ply is thoroughly saturated with a high grade natural rubber compound to assure the longest service.

These features make 14 1/2" 4" Belting indispensable to you too and give them exceptional handling qualities and unusually long efficient life. Buy one for you to

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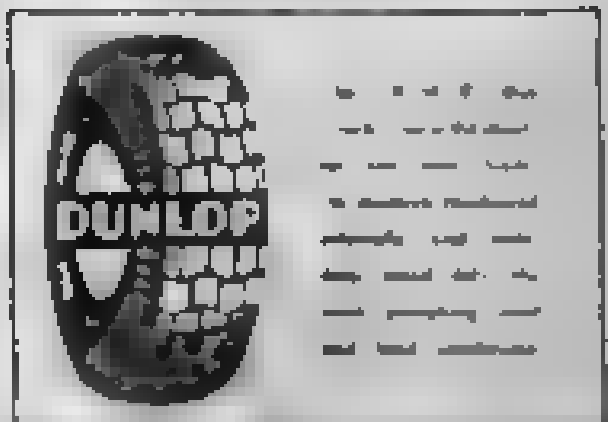
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DOUBLE STRENGTH
BELTING



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2. The DUNLOP Belt has a frictioned or grained surface that grips the pulley and will not slip.



3. This high grade long staple cotton woven duck is used. The tensile strength of every strand is protected from the top of the belt by a moisture proof covering and each ply is thoroughly saturated with a high grade natural rubber compound to assure the longest service.

GRIPS LIKE A TRACTOR—WEARS LIKE A BUFFALO HIDE

Interests of the United Farm Women

Evils Which Are Preventable

Summary and Object of the National Conference on Rural Health and Hygiene, 1934

The National Conference on Rural Health and Hygiene, held at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1934, was a landmark event in the history of rural health care. It brought together leading experts in the field of rural health and hygiene, and provided a forum for the discussion of the problems of rural health care. The conference was organized by the National Rural Health Association, and was held in conjunction with the National Conference on Rural Health and Hygiene, 1934.

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To participate in this and other U.F.A. activities, write to the U.F.A. at the following address: U.F.A., 1234 Main Street, Anytown, U.S.A. The U.F.A. is a national organization, and its members are interested in the health and hygiene of the rural population. The U.F.A. is a national organization, and its members are interested in the health and hygiene of the rural population.

From Women's Health Magazine, 1934

and justly celebrated as a leader in the U.F.W.A. a member of Executive Staff

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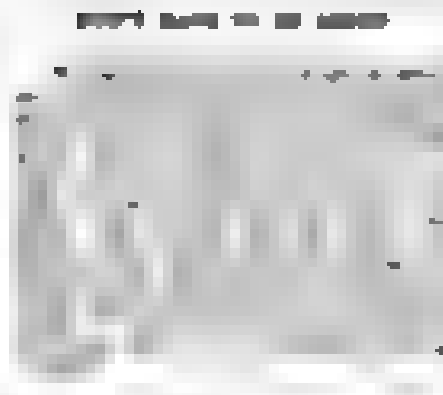
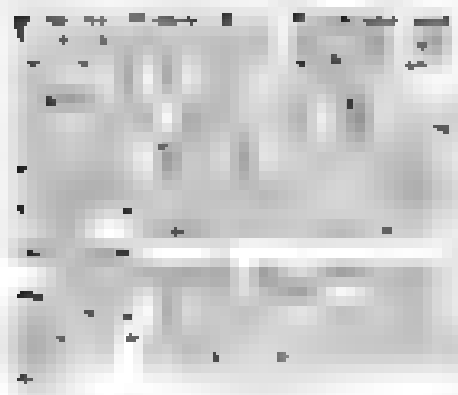
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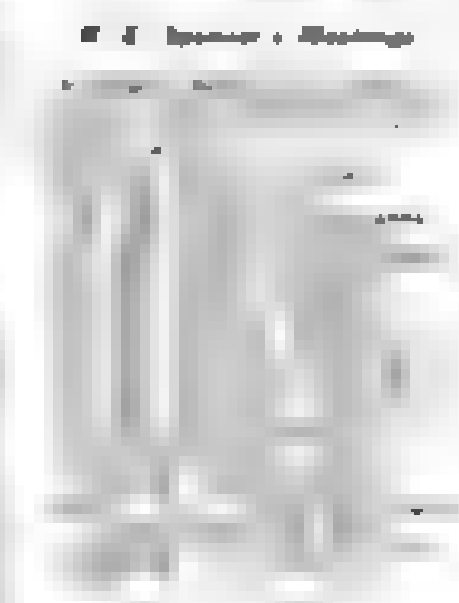
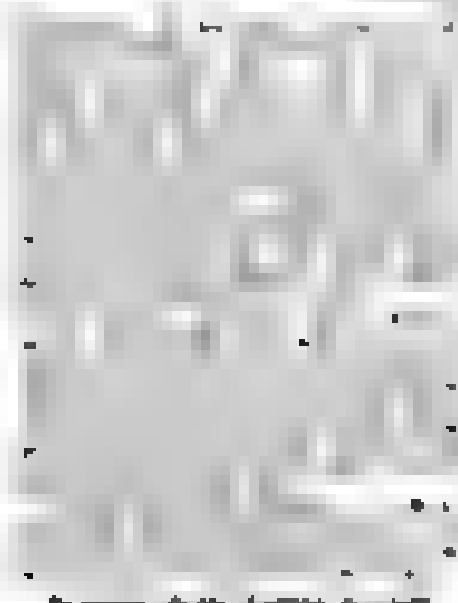
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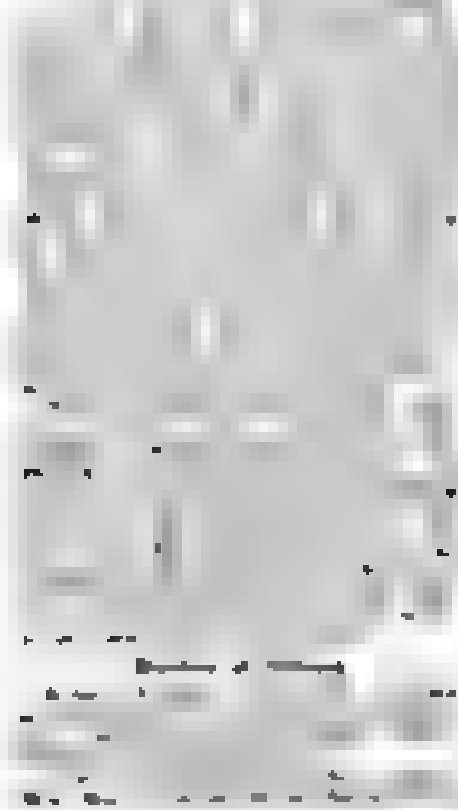
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Official Report of the
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oneselves of the advantages of shipping apples in bulk. With proper care in loading, and unloading, apples can be landed at Alberta points in good condition for household use without the expense of packing in boxes.

2. We feel that it cannot be too strongly emphasized that if the prairie farmer is to take any steps at all on the road to economic recovery, there must be one of two things: either an increase of the price received by him for his products, or a decrease of the cost to him of his supplies. There appears to be no immediate probability of the the former. We therefore urge upon your honorable body that if the second alternative is to be achieved there should be no increase at this time of freight rates on a commodity necessary to the farmer consumer.

3. Alberta produces relatively little fruit and a substantial number of our farm people must go without that very essential factor in a balanced diet unless some fruit can be obtained at reasonable prices elsewhere. Particularly is that the case since the unprecedented decline in the price of farm products.

In 1931 some of our farmer organizations brought in cars of apples from British Columbia. From them we have information that there was a spread in price ranging according to variety from 52 cents to 45 cents per forty pounds as between apples received in bulk and boxes purchased locally. As a case in point we cite the experience of one of our U.F.A. Co-operative Associations, as described in the following letter from the manager:

"Replying to your question as to the savings to our community made possible by the purchase of apples in bulk, I may say that we sold to our members from the bulk car at \$1.00 per box in 1931 and later returned to each purchaser 5c per box dividend.

"Being unable to purchase further supplies of bulk apples to fill requirements, I purchased 100 crates of C. grade from two merchants who had car loads on track. These I sold at \$1.52 and \$1.85 per box. No patronage dividend on these was available. The \$1.85 apples were Delicious variety. I have a statement from one of these merchants whose apples were brought in the day after our car. He says he sold these apples to us at cost. The cost price as shown by his statement is \$1.40 per box C. grade, \$1.75 per box C. Grade Delicious. Our cost price was \$588.98 for 30,350 pounds, a trifle less than 2c per lb. or 80c per 40 lb. box.

"Our customers, many of whom had families of children, expressed their appreciation and stated that they could not have supplied their children with this fruit except in very limited amounts otherwise. The expression was heard then and has been made to me many times since by our members that they will require or use the privilege largely this season if it is possible.

Cannot Afford Higher Prices

"I estimate that our demand this fall if normal crops are harvested, will be in the neighborhood of 5 carloads for our 31 U.F.A. Locals. If this rate is allowed to be changed to 5th class it will deprive members in many cases of the possibility of obtaining any supply at all, as they cannot afford to pay the higher prices. I am positive the market for B.C. products will be heavily curtailed for this territory if the change is made."

Another of our co-operative associations bought a car of bulk and a car of boxed apples. The bulk apples were sold

Save on Fencing

Save money, time and labor when running new fences or repairing old ones. Eliminate possibility of rotten posts even in pot holes and alkali sloughs. Pressure Creosoted Pine Posts will enable you to do this.

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U.F. 194 \$7.50
Each \$7.50
Good Riding Saddle, each \$1.50

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From \$1.00 a day up

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There is Something on Your Farm You are Not Using. Sell it by advertising in The U.F.A. Classified Section.

OF, BY and FOR CANADA

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watch work which I will do at a reasonable charge and guarantee to satisfy you in every way. I have no agents. Send for mailing list. Charges submitted and if not satisfactory, watch returned postpaid. M. St. King, Watchmaker, Edmonton, Alberta. "Thanks for sending up watch—it runs better than it ever did." J. W. Phillips, Keweenaw, Alaska.

at \$2.36 per hundred pounds. The boxed apples at \$1.63 per forty pound box, a difference of \$1.28 per hundred pounds or fifty one cents per box. The bulk shipment was completely delivered to the farmer consumers in twenty-six hours, whereas the car of boxed apples was largely put in storage and not fully sold till well into the winter. The manager of this co-operative attributes this difference to the higher price of the boxed apples.

The experience of another U.F.A. Co-operative Association is also very pertinent. Towards the close of the harvest season of 1931 this association, which is in the Peace River, gathered in the usual manner a twenty-five per cent deposit from members with their order for apples. Their manager wired orders for three cars of bulk to our head office. Communication by wire with B. C. growers disclosed that certain varieties were sold out and that the price had risen \$3.00 per ton since receipt of our last quotation. The members of the co-operative were scattered over an area contiguous to ninety miles of railway. In the interval of some days which elapsed before ratification of the new conditions could be obtained (there being no telephones in that area) bulk apples first rose another \$10.00 per ton and were then withdrawn completely. The result was that no apples were bought by the association. It is, we submit, a warrantable deduction that many of the families concerned consumed few if any apples last fall and winter. There is in our minds no doubt that the difference in price as between bulk apples and boxed apples made all the difference between purchase and no purchase; nor is there any doubt that similar results would obtain in many instances in the event of the shipping of bulk apples being made uneconomical by a rise in freight rate.

4. In conclusion, we beg to submit that the existence of a lower tariff for bulk apples benefits not only the prairie consumer, but that the British Columbia grower also benefits by having made available a market for his product of which he might otherwise be deprived. The willingness of the consumer to forego the advantages of a de luxe product in order to provide a necessary article of diet for himself and his family enables the grower to eliminate the expense of packing and follow the world honored plan of using an available market to absorb what might otherwise prove to be a surplus.

U.F.A. Sunday was observed at Balzac, in the U.F.A. Community Hall, on July 3rd, the service being conducted by the Rev. Fred Forster. Addresses were given by Norman F. Prosser, Vice-president and Miss Amelia Turner, assistant editor of *The U.F.A.* There was a good attendance in spite of heavy rains which made travel difficult.

On June 26th, U.F.A. Sunday was observed at Heddington, when Rev. Charles S. Pinder conducted the service which was largely attended. Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, delivered addresses. The service took place on the eve of Mr. Pinder's leaving the district to take charge at Nanton. Many expressions of regret by members of the congregation, and of appreciation of the devoted service which he has given in the community, were heard.

Aims of the Canadian Monetary Reform League

Formation under the presidency of Henry E. Spencer, M.P., of Edmonton, Alta., of the Canadian Monetary Reform League, was announced in our last issue. Below we publish a brief statement of the aims and purposes of the League:

"Any monetary reform which may come through parliamentary enactment will necessarily have to be popularly understood in its general import, but its actual working out will be the business of experts. This being so, monetary reformers should be careful not to engage in controversy with each other over technical details of any proposal but should rather strive to find a general ground of monetary reform propaganda upon which all can take a stand. With this view of obtaining a common ground for those who believe that financial reform is indispensable to satisfactory improvement in either national or world economics, it is hoped that a conference will be called some time in the future, and the following points are suggested as a possible basis of discussion:

"The first purposes of an economic system are:

- (a) To bring into existence an adequate supply of goods and services, and
- (b) To make them available for consumption.

"The primary cause of the world's troubles is that the present system does not function properly, due largely to the fact that the aggregate of prices is always greater than the aggregate of incomes.

"This lack of purchasing power is due to:

- (a) The manner in which credit is issued and recalled, and
- (b) Its effect on raising and lowering prices.

"The control of credit is vested in private hands. It is thus used for the exercise of power and private gain, but is operating with recurring frequency against the best interests of the community.

"The chief function of money is to assist in the exchange of goods and services; therefore, its volume at any given time should be determined by the volume of goods and services to be distributed.

"Anything which may be used as a medium of exchange of goods or services is money.

"There are three forms of money in use in Canada, namely, metal coins, Dominion and bank notes, and cheques drawn on credit. Coins and Dominion and bank notes may be regarded together as the small change of the financial system as a whole, amounting to only 4 per cent of the money in normal times. The balance of 96 per cent is a direct creation by the banking system, and takes form through the use of bank loans or over-drafts.

"There are two kinds of credit:

- (a) Real credit, which is the capacity of a community with its plant, culture and labor to deliver goods and services, and
- (b) Financial credit, which is the instrument for setting real credit in motion and converting it into actual goods and services, and for distributing them when they are required. It

is the medium whereby real credit is set in motion.

"Financial credit derives its utility entirely from the activities of the people who use it. The prime ownership of financial credit is therefore communal. However, since we have allowed the control of this type of credit to remain in the hands of a few individuals, we have virtually given them control of the real credit of the country, which being community-created should belong to the community.

"With real credit as the basis of the monetary system, gold can have no rational place as the basis, for the following reasons:

(a) Gold being a commodity itself cannot function as a standard of value for other commodities since it has an intrinsic value of its own. As this intrinsic value changes from time to time much as the value of other commodities does, gold should not be used as the standard of value.

(b) Since there is no relationship between the amount of gold discovered and the amount of goods in the market to be exchanged, it is absurd to place any restriction on exchange of goods in terms of gold, and

(c) The requirements of consumers and the goods and services available for consumption should govern the extent of money issue instead of the reverse as now, when consumption is limited by the amount of money in circulation, based on gold.

"Any reform in our monetary system must:

(a) Remove the control of real credit from the banking system and restore it to its rightful owners the community, and

(b) Exercise this control through Government for the greatest benefit of the community.

"Existing debts, both internal and external, cannot be met on a fair or proper basis until commodity price levels are raised through an increase in the amount of money in circulation. It is advocated that this additional issue of credit should be an issue on behalf of the community by the Government itself, and should not take form as an additional bankers' loan-credit.

"The purpose of the Canadian Monetary Reform League is to bring about reforms by legislation obtained through a majority of the members of the House of Commons."

In the announcement in our June issue a list of the names of the members of the provisional national executive of the League were given. Through a misprint this provisional executive was described as the "provincial" executive.

The secretary of the League is P. E. Peters, Box 324, Ottawa. The League will be glad to supply any necessary information. Subscriptions of 25 cents to the funds of the League to enable it to carry on its work will be welcomed.

U.F.A. Sunday was observed by Woodford U.F.A. Local on June 12th, with some 150 persons in attendance. A very appropriate and splendid program was rendered. M. Connor, M.L.A., was the principal speaker, taking as his subject "Reconstruction of Our Monetary System." W. M. Barrus, secretary, writes that regular semi-monthly meetings have been well attended.

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214 and 215. D. Myers, Dewberry, Alberta.

FORBIDDEN COLLIE PUPS FROM REQUISITED
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Your inquiries answered promptly. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT
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DEPENDABLE SPECIAL — ASPENHED
\$2.50, three crates \$6.75, Loganberries \$2.00, three crates \$5.25, Plums 65c, three crates \$1.50. Order Quality Fruit with assurance. Quality Fruit Farms, Cochrane, B.C.

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